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I, JULIE BILLINGSLEY, TEAM LEADER EXAMINATION SUPPORT AND SALES hereby certify that annexed is a true copy of the Provisional specification in connection with Application No. 2002952716 for a patent by FAIRFIELD ELECTRONICS PTY LTD as filed on 15 November 2002.



WITNESS my hand this
Third day of February 2004

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FAIRFIELD ELECTRONICS PTY LTD

**AUSTRALIA
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PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION FOR THE INVENTION ENTITLED:

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR HEATING REFRACTORY OXIDES

The invention is described in the following statement:-

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a method and apparatus for heating refractory oxides, and more particularly to heating refractory oxides without degrading their purity.

5

BACKGROUND

Refractory oxides are insulators at low temperatures but become conductors when their temperature is raised above a certain temperature.

- 10 It is known to heat and melt refractory oxides in a process known as "skull" melting. In this process a refractory, i.e., a high-melting material, in the form of a solid is contained in a water-cooled, crucible-like structure and it is then heated by direct high frequency, induction heating. By cooling the outer surface of the material mass a sintered shell or "skull" of the material is formed to contain an
- 15 internal molten mass. Thus the melt, which may be used for casting, recrystallization or crystal formation, is free from contamination. Moreover, this process makes it possible to contain stable, uncontaminated melts of even the most refractory materials for which no crucibles are known to exist. Thus the previously severe, if not insoluble, problems of containment and contamination
- 20 have been reduced.

The ability to synthesize refractory semiconductors and to crystallize refractory oxides such as Y_2O_3 (m.p. $2376^\circ C.$), ZrO_2 (m.p. $2690^\circ C.$), La_2O_3 (m.p. $2300^\circ C.$) and HfO_2 (m.p. $2790^\circ C.$), as well as mixed oxides such as $LaAlO_3$ (m.p. $2100^\circ C.$), $CaZrO_3$ (m.p. $2345^\circ C.$) and the like, means that it is possible to provide

25 such materials as unique laser crystals, refractory optical elements and melt-cast ceramics. US Patent No. 4049,384 (Wenckus et al.) discloses a cold crucible system which can be used for such a purpose.

- 30 Skull melting technology also has other applications such as the safe containment of nuclear wastes such as plutonium and uranium oxide. For

example, in one known system plutonium scrap and residue is converted to borosilicate glass using a skull melting process.

Skull melting using Radio Frequency (RF) induction heating can be used to melt
5 oxides of the most refractory nature (eg. thoria, zirconia), because the
frequency is low enough to produce circulating eddy currents in the load
material when it is molten. The frequency used is typically in the range of 0.5-
13Mhz, and preferably greater than 3.8Mhz. The eddy currents act against the
resistance of the material and heat is generated by I^2R Joule heating. Although
10 the upper temperature limit is determined only by the amount of input power
available and the thermodynamic characteristics of the crucible, skull melting
has an intrinsic low temperature limitation. Skull melters cannot be used below
the insulator to conductor transition temperature of the oxide without the use of
an initiator. The initiator is typically a metal disc or fragments of metal present in
15 the composition of the compound, or graphite. The initiator raises the
temperature of a localized portion of the load in the crucible. At a certain
temperature, the material to be melted then becomes conductive enough for
"eddy current" induction heating to occur in the material itself.

20 Two main disadvantages exist with skull melting of this type. Firstly, where an
initiator is used, an impurity is introduced into the refractory oxide to be melted.
Secondly, if the temperature of the melt falls below a certain temperature, the
load may fail to couple with the RF and will rapidly cool down. Although raising
the temperature is relatively easy, controlled cooling of the melt is practically
25 difficult.

In other processes it is known to heat oxides by microwave heating at very high
frequencies such as 915MHz and 2450MHz, the latter being the most common
frequency used for industrial and home microwave ovens. Certain oxides
30 require preheating to 300°C-500°C with a susceptor (reactive agent) such as
silicone carbide, graphite or alumina to initiate the microwave heating. US

Patent No. 4,219,361 (Sutton et al.) discloses a method of improving the susceptibility of an oxide, to microwave heating.

5 A disadvantage of microwave heating certain oxides is that once they begin to absorb microwave energy directly, their microwave susceptibility increases exponentially. This can result in an uncontrollable temperature rise referred to as "thermal runaway". This can lead to cracking, poor grain size, equipment damage, and varying degrees of porosity. A further problem is that the penetration of microwaves is limited to a depth in the order of tens of microns
10 because the frequency is very high. Heating electrically large conductors with microwaves creates an extremely thin layer heated at the surface, and the interior remains completely cold. Eventually, the reflected power causes arcing, and may damage the equipment. As such, the prior art relating to microwave heating of oxides is related principally with sintering rather than melting.

15 The present invention seeks to ameliorate the heating of refractory oxides by overcoming the disadvantages associated with the abovementioned processes.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

20 According to a first aspect the present invention is a method of heating a refractory oxide material, said method comprising applying a high frequency electric field to heat said refractory oxide material and applying a magnetic field to heat said refractory oxide material, said high frequency electric field substantially heating said refractory oxide material to a temperature range at
25 which said refractory oxide material undergoes a transition in electrical resistivity from an insulator to a conductor, and the magnetic field inductively heats said refractory oxide material during and/or after said transition.

30 Preferably said high frequency electric field and said magnetic field is imparted to said refractory oxide material via a resonant structure.

Preferably the frequency imparted to the resonant structure is carried out within a first range of frequencies at which heating is substantially carried out by the electric field, and then subsequently lowered to a second lower range of frequencies at which heating is substantially carried out by the magnetic field.

Preferably said first range of frequencies is in the range of 13MHz-42MHz.

Preferably said second range of frequencies is in the range of 0.5MHz-13MHz.

According to a second aspect the present invention consists in a crucible apparatus for heating a refractory oxide material, said apparatus comprising a means for supporting said refractory oxide material, a means for imparting a high frequency electric field to said refractory oxide material and a means for imparting a magnetic field to said refractory oxide material.

Preferably said crucible is a resonant structure.

Preferably said crucible is connected to a variable frequency generator.

Preferably said means for imparting a high frequency electric field includes two spaced apart plates connected to an electric circuit.

Preferably the capacitance between said two spaced apart plates may be variably adjusted.

Preferably at least one of said two spaced apart plates is water-cooled.

Preferably said frequency generator is adapted to impart a frequency in the range 0.5MHz-42MHz.

Preferably said crucible comprises a sensing means for sensing the temperature of said refractory oxide material, said sensing means operably connected to a control means which varies the frequency imparted by said variable frequency generator relative to the sensed temperature.

Preferably said means for imparting a high frequency electric field to said refractory oxide material is adapted to substantially heat same at a frequency in the range 0.5MHz-13 MHz.

Preferably said means for imparting a magnetic field to said refractory oxide material is adapted to substantially heat same at a frequency in the range 13MHz-42 MHz.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention will now be described with reference to drawings in which:

Fig. 1 is a schematic elevational view of a crucible apparatus according to a first embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a schematic circuit diagram of the crucible apparatus shown in Fig.1.

MODE OF CARRYING OUT INVENTION

Figures 1 and 2 depict a crucible 1, for the heating and melting of refractory oxides. Crucible 1 is mounted on an insulating stand (not shown) made of a material such as Teflon and high density polyethylene to isolate the crucible 1 from the ground.

Crucible 1 comprises a container 3, seated on a base plate 4 and covered by a top plate 5.

- 5 A conventional water cooled RF coil 6 surrounds container 3 and is adapted to inductively heat an oxide placed in container 1 by imposing a magnetic field thereon, at a frequency typically in the range of 0.5 MHz – 13MHz.

- 10 The base plate 4 and top plate 5 form part of an electric circuit in which these plates act as capacitor plates for imparting an electric field on the container 3 and its contents. The base plate 4 is dished-shaped and is water cooled. Cooling water is able to enter base plate 4 via inlet 9 and exits through outlet 10. The dished configuration of base plate 4 allows for a molten sample within container 3 to be cooled. Top plate 5 is also water cooled and has a hole 20
15 therein.

A further excitor coil 2 surrounds RF coil 6 and is operably connected to a variable frequency generator 8, not shown in Fig. 1.

- 20 In a simplified description of this embodiment the base plate 4 and top plate 5 are used in the form of a capacitor, and are adapted to impart heating to the refractory oxide material placed within container 1 at a frequency typically in the range of 13MHz to 40MHz.
- 25 Initially, the electric field provides a dielectric heating process by creating heating losses in the oxide which initially is a non-conductor (insulator), by the processes of polarisation and relaxation and dipole movement. The alternating (oscillating) electric field occurs between top plate 5 and base plate 4 as they are connected to the frequency generator 8 which is an electrical high
30 frequency source. The alternating electric field polarises atoms, molecules,

charge carriers and mobile species in the refractory oxide material, firstly in one direction and then in the other direction. Any difference in the energy required to do this in a given direction is observed as heat. The capacity of an "insulator", (in this case the refractory oxide material), to heat in this fashion, is referred to as its "loss factor" or loss tangent. The higher the loss factor the better it heats.

As the temperature in the refractory oxide material rises, it will approach a temperature range at which the refractory oxide material will undergo a transition in electrical resistivity from an insulator to a conductor. At this stage the refractory oxide will continue to be heated by the inductive heat generated by the magnetic field imported by RF coil 6 in the conventional manner.

In order to achieve the combination of both electric and magnetic fields to heat a refractory oxide material placed in container 3, it is necessary to vary the frequency being applied to the crucible 1, which is a resonant structure. Figure 2 depicts schematically the RF coil 6, bottom plate 4 and top plate 5 connected to variable frequency generator 8. Preferably the frequency of the generator is adapted to be varied between 0.5MHz to 40MHz.

In trials carried out ZrO_2 , CeO_2 , Al_2O_3 , SiO_2 and TiO_2 in powdered form or mixtures or compounds containing these were heated. In order to heat the sample the electric field and magnetic field are simultaneously applied with the frequency of the RF generator 8 preferably greater than 25MHz, and as high as about 40MHz. In this frequency range the electric field is sufficient to cause the heating of the refractory oxide in its non-conductor (insulator) state. As the temperature of the sample increases and reaches the transition stage, the frequency may be lowered to about 10MHz where both the electric field and the magnetic fields are acting to heat the refractory oxide material. As the temperature continues to rise and the properties of the refractory oxide material have changed to that substantially of a conductor, the frequency generator 8 is varied to lower the frequency significantly to as low as 0.5MHz and the refractory oxide material continues to be heated by the inductive process. As

can be seen from the above, higher frequencies favour electric field heating; whilst lower frequencies favour induction heating.

5 The advantages of the above referenced crucible apparatus and method is that whilst prior art microwave devices have been fixed at a high frequency say of about 2450MHz which favours dielectric heating over induction, it has been found that conductors become complete reflectors of magnetic fields at higher frequencies. As such, by providing a start up frequency in the range of about 25-40MHz to impart heating by an electric field, the frequency is then variably
10 lowered to a range of about 0.5-4MHz which is the range in which induction heating is very efficient.

15 When the method and apparatus as described above is used, it has been found that refractory oxides such as TiO_2 , CeO_2 , and ZrO_2 will spontaneously initiate and therefore they require no initiator. However, for materials that have too lower loss factor (such as Al_2O_3 and SiO_2), a molybdenum or tungsten rod can be momentarily placed in hole 20 in the top plate 5 to initiate an electrical plasma discharge which creates a molten discharge tube in the centre of the sample. The metallic rod can be removed immediately following start up, and
20 then does not contaminate the sample.

The arrangement of the base plate 4 and top plate 5 with coil 6 in between maximises the relative effects of the electric and magnetic fields generated.

25 Whilst in the most simplified form the frequency may be varied by manual adjustment it should be understood that in another not shown embodiment the crucible may comprise a sensing means for sensing the temperature of said refractory oxide material, the sensing means operably connected to a control means such as an electronic control unit (ECU) which varies the frequency
30 imparted by said variable frequency generator relative to the sensed temperature.

ASPECTS OF THE INVENTION:

Some aspects of the invention are defined in the following paragraphs:

1. A method of heating a refractory oxide material, said method comprising
5 applying a high frequency electric field to heat said refractory oxide material and applying a magnetic field to heat said refractory oxide material, said high frequency electric field substantially heating said refractory oxide material to a temperature range at which said refractory oxide material undergoes a transition in electrical resistivity from an insulator to a conductor, and the
10 magnetic field inductively heats said refractory oxide material during and/or after said transition.
2. A method as defined in paragraph 1, wherein said high frequency electric field and said magnetic field is imparted to said refractory oxide material via a resonant structure.
- 15 3. A method as defined in paragraph 2, wherein the frequency imparted via the resonant structure is carried out within a first range of frequencies at which heating is substantially carried out by the electric field, and then subsequently lowered to a second range of frequencies at which heating is substantially carried out by the magnetic field.
- 20 4. A method as defined in paragraph 3, wherein said first range of frequencies is in the range of 13MHz-42MHz.
5. A method as defined in paragraph 3, wherein said second range of frequencies is in the range of 0.5MHz-13MHz.
- 25 6. A crucible apparatus for heating a refractory oxide material, said apparatus comprising a means for supporting said refractory oxide material, a means for imparting a high frequency electric field to said refractory oxide material and a means for imparting a magnetic field to said refractory oxide material.

7. A crucible apparatus as defined in paragraph 6, wherein said crucible is a resonant structure.
8. A crucible apparatus as defined in paragraph 6, wherein said crucible is connected to a variable frequency generator.
- 5 9. A crucible apparatus as defined in paragraph 7, said frequency generator is adapted to impart a frequency in the range 0.5MHz-42MHz.
10. A crucible apparatus as defined in paragraph 1, wherein said means for imparting a high frequency electric field includes two spaced apart plates connected to an electric circuit.
- 10 11. A crucible apparatus as defined in paragraph 10, wherein the capacitance between said two spaced apart plates may be variably adjusted.
12. A crucible apparatus as defined in paragraph 11, wherein at least one of said two spaced apart plates is water-cooled.
- 15 13. A crucible apparatus as defined in paragraph 1 comprises a sensing means for sensing the temperature of said refractory oxide material, said sensing means operably connected to a control means which varies the frequency imparted by said variable frequency generator relative to the sensed temperature.
- 20 14. A crucible apparatus as defined in paragraph 1, wherein said means for imparting a magnetic field to said refractory oxide material is adapted to substantially heat said refractory oxide material at a frequency in the range 0.5MHz-13 MHz.
- 25 15. A crucible apparatus as defined in paragraph 1, wherein said means for imparting a magnetic field to said refractory oxide material is adapted to substantially heat same at a frequency in the range 13MHz-42 MHz.

The term "comprising" as used herein is used in the inclusive sense of "including" or "having" and not in the exclusive sense of "consisting only of".

Dated this 15th November 2002

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FAIRFIELD ELECTRONICS PTY LTD

BY:

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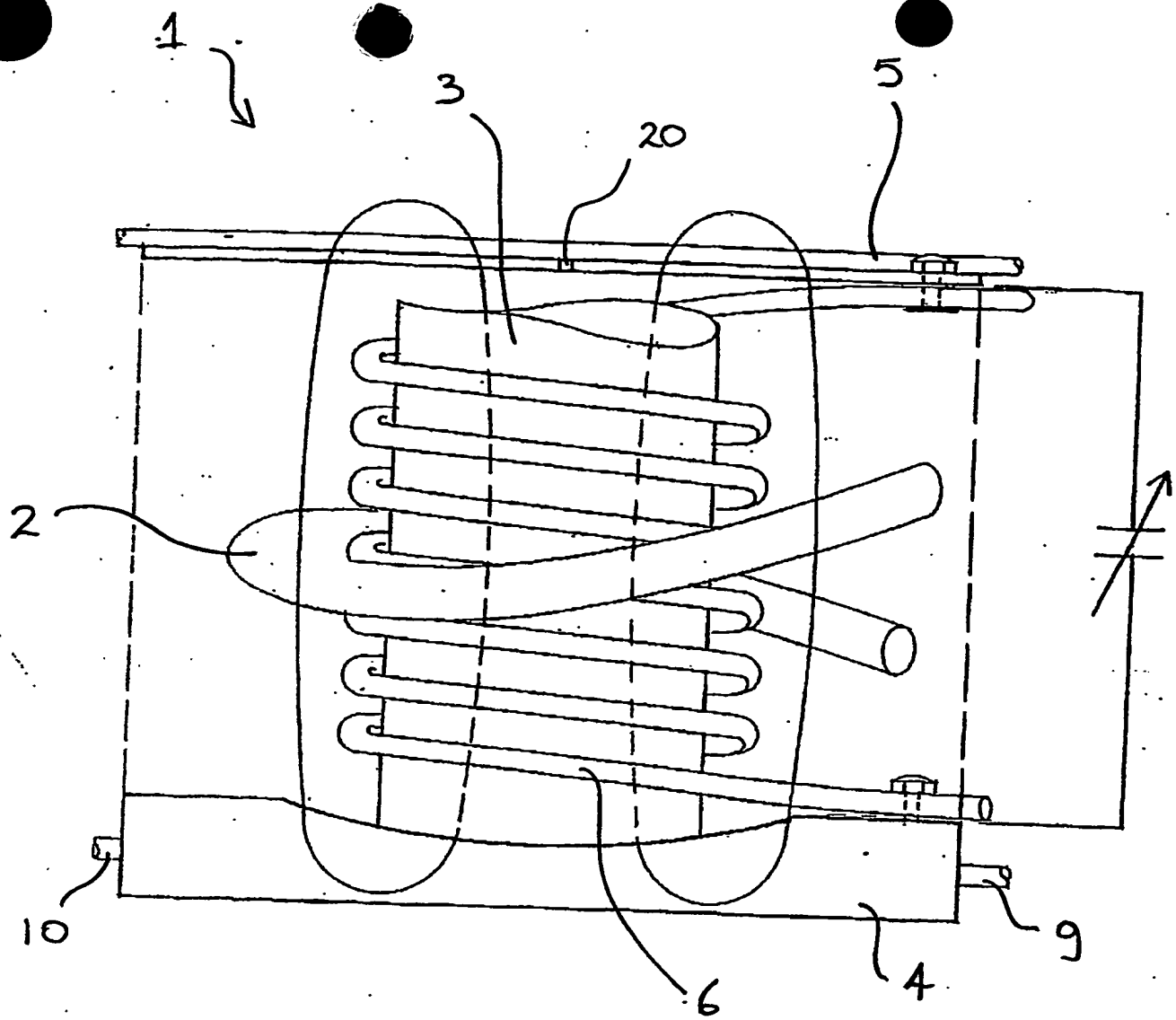


FIG. 1

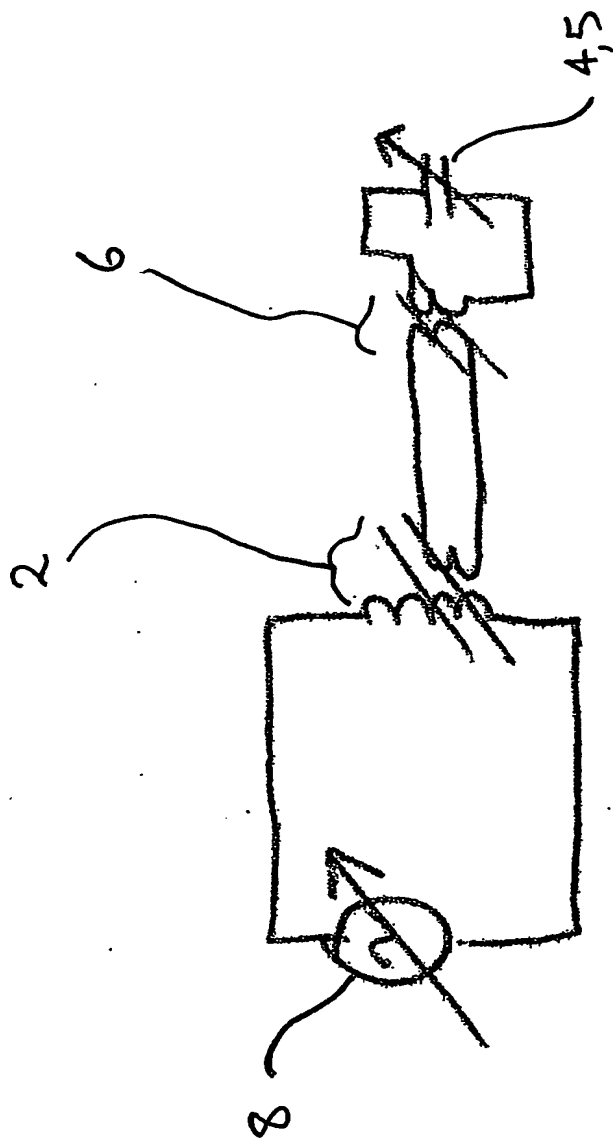


FIG. 2